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FROM

REED BROS.

CORTLAND, NEW YORK

Cabbage Specialists

Return Postage Guaranteed

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

REED BROTHERS

1933

SEEDS OF KNOWN ORIGIN

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Department of Agriculture.



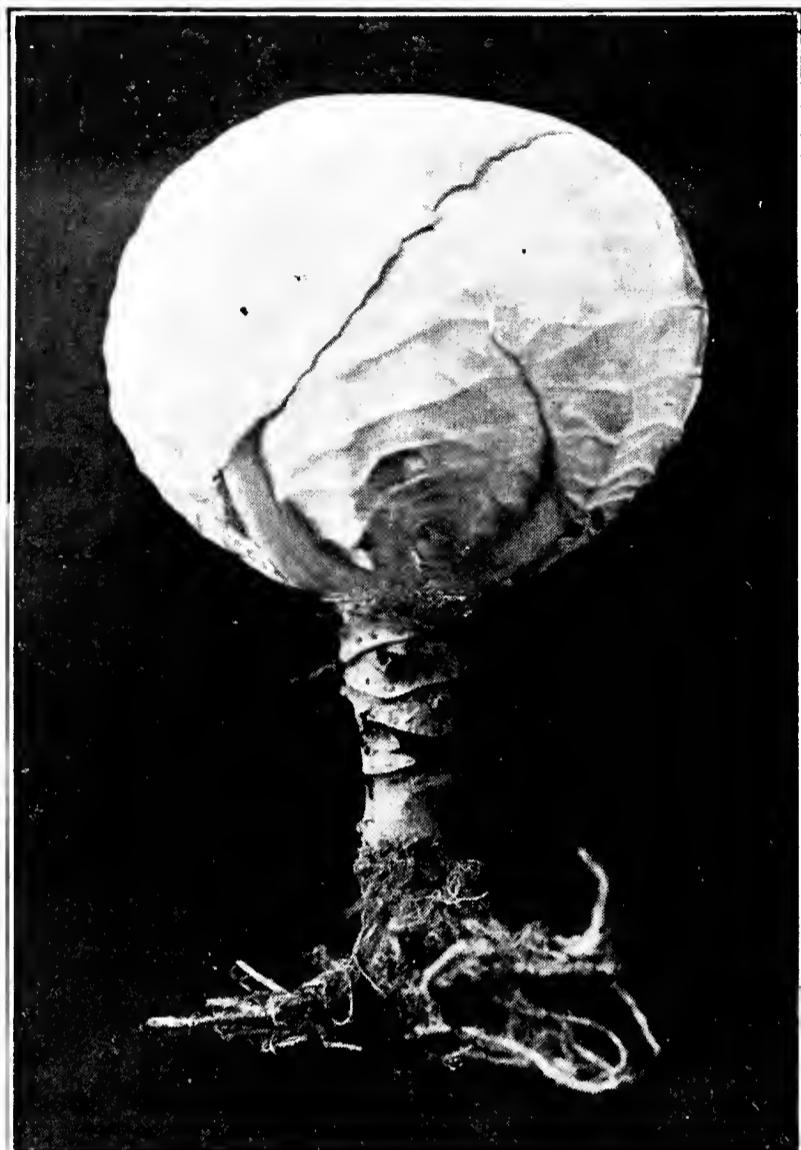
REED BROS. DANISH
The Standard of Excellence for Over 24 Years

R. D. _____

REED BROTHERS

Improved Short Stem Danish Cabbage No. 22

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—IN A BLACK LEG FREE SECTION—HOT WATER TREATED



Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22

while the rest of the field was quite brown and badly injured. It is a little more vigorous than our old strain and will require quite thick setting on rich soil unless large heads are desired. It is extremely free from bursting and very hard and solid.

Note the cut on the opposite page. This shows the root system of our Danish. The wide white line at the top of the picture is a three foot rule. You will note a tiny white thread above this rule, which is a single root over three feet long and still large enough to take in a picture. This root was much longer but we were not able to get it out without breaking.

PRICE—NEW SEED

Pkt. 25c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00, 1 lb. \$8.00. All seed postpaid, either cash with order or C. O. D. Orders booked for delivery any date you wish.

(Note) According to our test Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22 outyields the average of the five or six state grown strains, all started from our old one, over six tons per acre. It also has a much higher percentage of marketable heads.

Suppose a man buys one pound of our improved seed at \$8.00 and another pound of common seed at \$3.50.

Each one pound of seed should set three acres of cabbage. From many, many tests we are very sure on the average you will get at least four tons more per acre of marketable cabbage from our Improved Strain, or 12 tons from the three acres.

These 12 tons cost you the difference between the two lots of seed or \$4.50. This is only $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton. The cheapest cabbage you ever grew as cabbage usually costs at least \$2.50 per ton to grow.

If you are interested in a strain test where our Improved Danish No. 22 was used write the Department of Farm Crops, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

REED BROS. IMPROVED DANISH NO. 22 is not a new strain but a selection from our good old one.

During six years of testing it has made good every time.

TYPE—The heads are deeper, have more bloom and are more uniform than any high yielding strain we ever have seen. Those who have watched it have been anxiously waiting for us to get it into commercial production.

Yield. We never have seen any good commercial strain of Danish that would yield within four tons as much per acre. See note at bottom of page.

You can depend upon the heads being nearly 100 per cent marketable. This feature greatly increases its market value. Here in New York State, if the plants are set June 15 to 25 it will reach full maturity October 15 to November 1st. If you have made conditions favorable for a 20 ton crop of our old strain, we believe you may expect 24 to 25 tons per acre from this one. We are sure the extra yield it will give you will make up many times over any saving you might make on the price of other seed, even if you had other seed offered to you free.

Habit of Growth and Hardiness. When we discovered this strain we were looking for a cabbage more resistant to altenaria or leaf blight. We have seen a row from this strain stand good and green through a field

REED BROTHERS

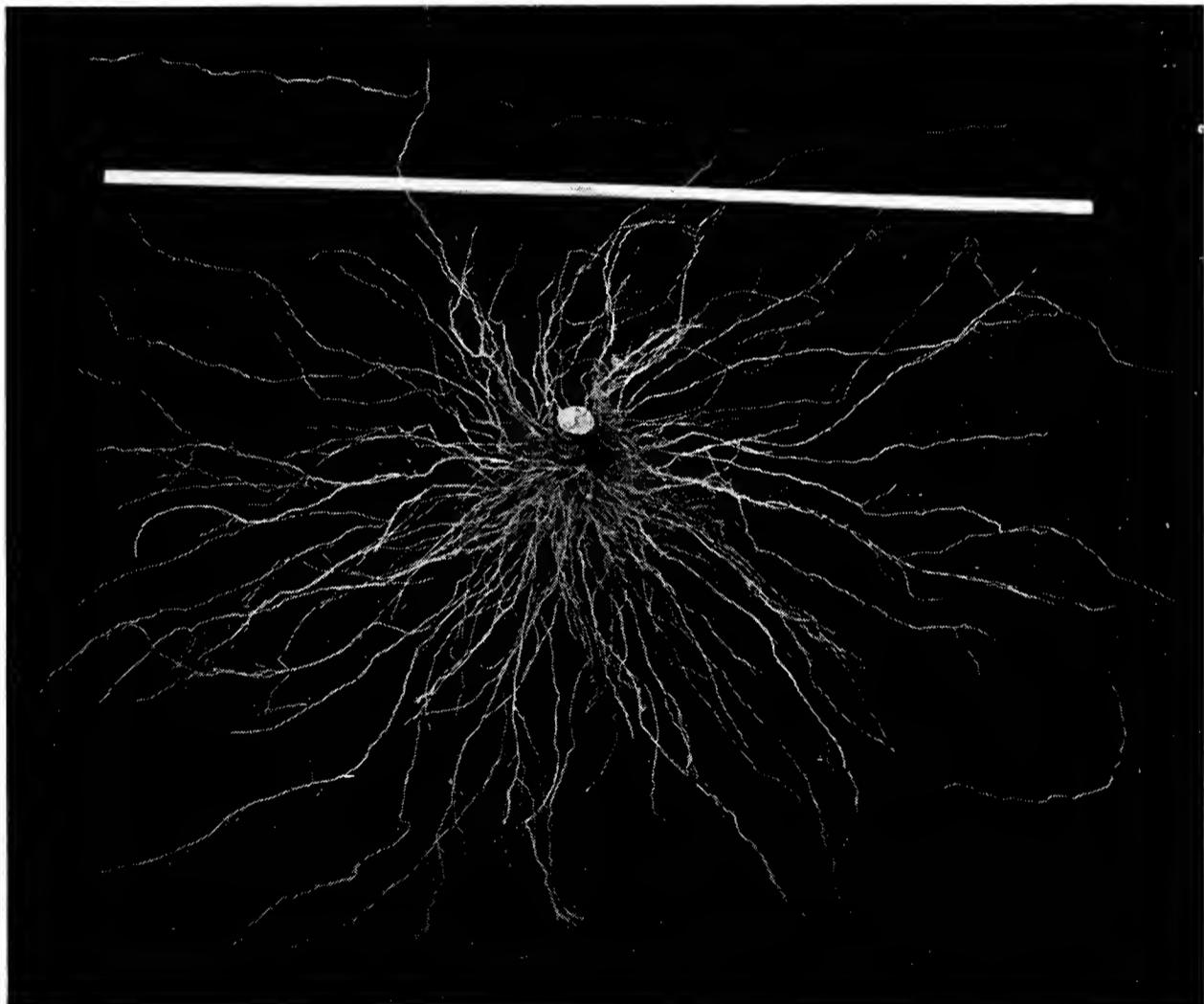
Short Stem Danish. Old Strain

TOO many of you are already familiar with this good old stand-by to make it necessary to describe it in detail. We have on hand a very limited quantity of this seed. It is just the same as you used last year and is now what may be termed proven seed. It proved more than satisfactory last year and is perfectly good for this year. The germination is just a bit under 90 per cent which is good for any cabbage seed.

We are pricing this to you while it lasts at a saving of \$1.00 per lb. If you want proven seed, here is your opportunity.

It is Northern Grown and Hot Water Treated.

Price—Pkt. 20c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.50, 1 lb. \$7.00. Postpaid. Cash with order or C. O. D.



Root System to Reed Bros. Improved Danish No. 22

Did you ever hear of anyone taking into account the root system of a plant when making selections for seed? Well, we do. The straight white line at the top of the picture is a 3 ft. rule.

The Cabbage in the field from which this root was taken were set 20 inches by 30 inches. Over 10,000 per acre.

Vigorous Growers Have To Have Good Root Systems.

Two of the largest shippers in this state told us last fall they would sell more of our seed than ever this year, because the man who bought a car of our cabbage almost always sent in a repeat order.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—HOT WATER TREATED

A N Old Standard Variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and quite solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity 25 to 30 tons per acre are not uncommon.

This is Our Own Strain—Like our Danish we are growing the seed in the North Country. One of its very strong points is that it does not burst badly as soon as it attains a little size. We saw some stand in the field last fall until it was so fully mature that the heads were all browned over on top and still not 10 per cent of it had bursted. The uniformity is most excellent. Unless you have disease where you plant this seed you can rest assured you will get a healthy crop. We have held this seed one year for trial so it is a tested lot. Our test gives germination 91%.

PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75, 1 lb. \$3.50. All seed postpaid. Either cash with order or C. O. D.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—HOT WATER TREATED—OUR OWN STRAIN

FULLY one half of all cabbage used for kraut are Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however, there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for Fall shipping, maturing 10 days later than Copenhagen.

The Glory seed we offer here is grown in the extreme north. We believe this seed to be exceptionally hardy and free from disease. **This seed like our Copenhagen has been held for one year so it is tested stock. Germination. Our test 88%.**

Our man in the north country who has charge of growing our seed said this strain was the best he had ever seen. He has had over 25 years of experience in cabbage seed growing.

We have seen a 12-acre field of this strain cut over 30 tons per acre, better than 360 tons.

We rented a poor run out piece of timothy sod land and planted this strain of Glory. Only commercial fertilizer and no manure was used. We cut one head that weighed $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

PRICE

Oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75, 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. Cash with order or C. O. D.



Here is some of the original stock of our glory. This 18 lb. head grew in 90 days from setting.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—HOT WATER TREATED SEED

THIS valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It originally was a selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type and being North American grown in the same section as our Danish, we believe there is none better. We had cabbage early enough to get the \$25.00 market in 1930 from this strain.

PRICE

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75, 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. Cash with order or C. O. D.

REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

OUR OWN STRAIN—NORTH AMERICAN GROWN—HOT WATER TREATED

YES FOLKS! We have another crop of seed from that wonderful strain of RED we have been working with so long. Sixteen years to be exact.

The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about this RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

We are not stretching things one particle when we say every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head. There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants. Fifteen to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. Three ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

PRICE

Pkt. 25c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00, 1 lb. \$10.00. Postpaid. Cash with order or C. O. D.



REED BROS. RED DANISH. A WORLD BEATER

Yes, folks we know red cabbage were a drug on the market last fall. Oft times things go by extremes and maybe this year will be the right time to have a few red cabbage.

Gentlemen:
Your Red last year was a wonder, the best I ever had.

Tully, N. Y.

R. A. B.



REED BROS. HARDY RED CLOVER

Second cutting on our Farm. Never before until we began to use this strain have we seen red clover give such sure stands and excellent crops with so little seed.

“Dont’s” About Cabbage Culture

1. Don't put cabbage plants on the same soil oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.
2. Don't use some old garden or rich spot around the buildings for a seed bed.
3. Don't select a protected spot for the seed bed as insects hover in such places.
4. Don't locate the seed bed below last year's cabbage field or any other place when there is danger of getting contaminated soil from an old field washed or carried to the new field.
5. Don't select a piece of soil where mustard grows for a seed bed.
6. Don't use any ground for a seed bed, or the crop, which floods at any time.
7. Don't try to grow plants on damp, soggy ground.
8. Don't over fertilize your seed bed. 100 lbs. of 3-10-4 for each 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. is sufficient at first.
9. Don't sow seed and fertilizer together. Sow fertilizer separate and drag it in.
10. Don't use any manure on a seed bed from stock or poultry that are eating cabbage.
11. Don't plow or fit a seed bed with machinery that has just been used on an old cabbage field.
12. Don't plow or drag when your soil is too wet.
13. Don't sow your seed too thick. 3,000 sq. ft. per lb. broadcast or 25 or 30 seeds per ft. in rows.
14. Don't expect to make money in cabbage growing by using common cheap seed. Poor cabbage years are when cabbage is high. These are the times when common strains do not head well.
15. Don't expect full results on poorly fertilized soil, but don't over fertilize.
16. Don't plow your field late in the season. Do it early or in the fall, then drag at intervals until setting time.
17. Don't set late if you expect a large yield.
18. Don't space plants unevenly or too far apart for medium sized heads.
19. Don't set when your ground is wet.
20. Don't cultivate too deep or break the leaves on the plants.
21. Don't cultivate more than is necessary. Fit your ground before setting, then cultivate shallow only enough for weed control.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, and it is not safe to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast use 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 3-10-4. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thick. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lb. for every 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

KILLING SEED BED DISEASES AND THE CABBAGE MAGGOT WITH CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

The damage to seedlings by maggots and using soil for a seed bed which has a little disease in it are causing great losses to cabbage growers. The toll seems to be on the increase. It is almost impossible for a man to be certain the spot he is selecting for a seed bed does not contain Club Root or some other disease. Since the seed bed is the foundation for the entire crop it is very important it should be CLEAN.

Sow your seed in rows and when the plants are well up, at least a week old, apply to every 30 ft. of row, at the base of the plants, 1 gallon of corrosive sublimate solution made by mixing

1 oz. of Powdered Corrosive Sublimate to 15 gals. of water. Repeat the application in about 1 week and again in about 10 days, making 3 applications in all. Use a 2 or 3 gal. watering pot which has the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged to give a solid stream 9-16 of an inch (about the size of your finger.) It is convenient to make the rows 60 to 90 ft. long, then 2 or 3 gallons will just cover a row. Applying the solution while walking out and back on the same row seems to allow more of it to soak in at the base of the plants than applying it all walking one way.

This method seems to be a sure protection against maggots if pains are taken to soak the ground thoroughly around the plants. It will also kill all disease in the dirt around the plants, which gets soaked with the solution. However we do not recommend any ground for a seed bed which is not thought to be clean. If a seed bed is chosen where disease is present there is always danger of infection. The dirt between the rows containing disease is liable to be washed or cultivated upon the plants.

Dissolve corrosive powder in a small amount of hot water first, then add enough cold to make desired amount of solution. This treatment is not very effective unless started before the plants are several weeks old.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop and seems to prevent tip burn.

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER. Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. DON'T plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads.—This is becoming VERY IMPORTANT. In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a HEAVIER YIELDER. We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other, This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom make very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbage are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Frequent shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extend horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

THIS is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

One man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with this wonderful tool. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it out and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL, BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

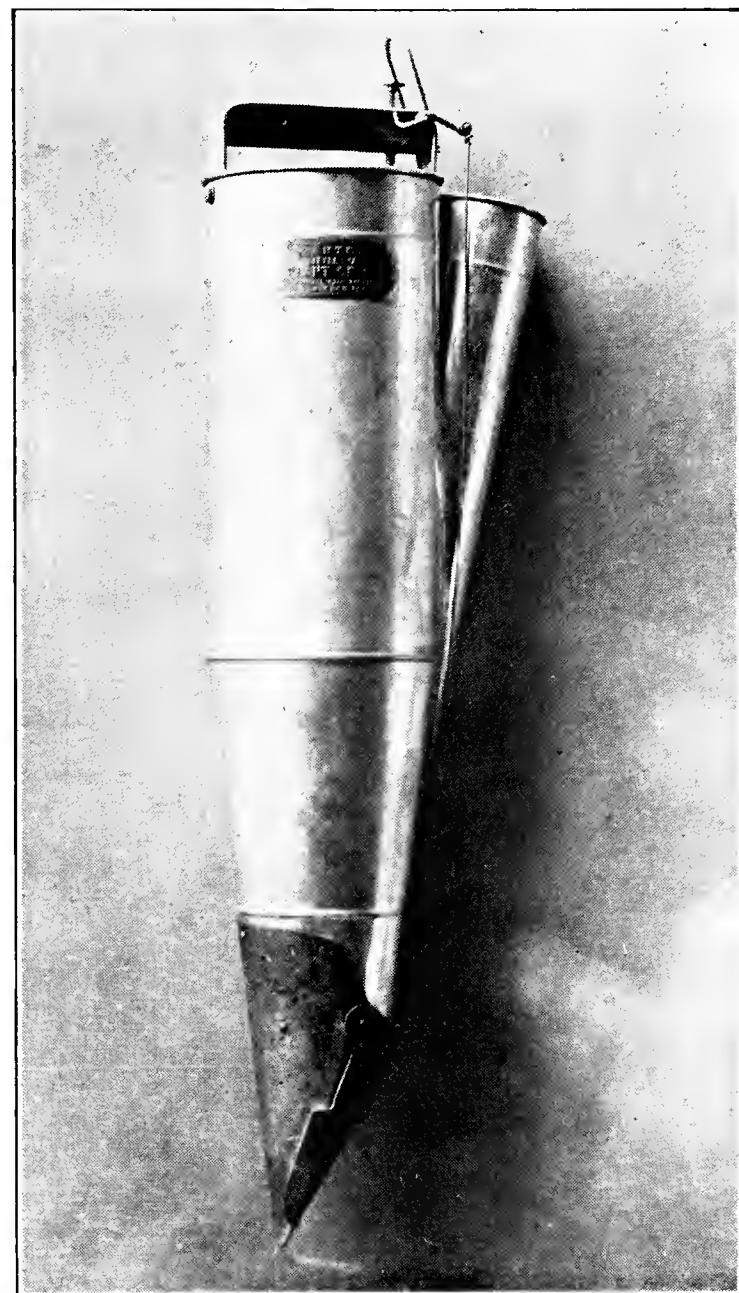
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. **NO HAND WORK NECESSARY ON THE CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.**

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over 15 years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting.

PRICE, \$6.00 each, postpaid. Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers



Just as this was going to press a friend in Vintondale, Pa., who used our Danish Cabbage Seed last summer, has been declared the champion grower for the state.

Good seed plus good methods always bring results.

REED BROTHERS' EZY CABBAGE SHEARS

Cut and save your cabbage plants for stock. They make more valuable feed than corn silage. Silage has 1.2% protein, while cabbage leaves have 1.4%. One acre of good cabbage will furnish 10 to 12 tons of feed after the heads have been removed, and if properly cared for will pay the cost of growing the crop. One ton of plant leaves are worth two tons of heads for feed. Cabbage fed immediately after milking will not taint milk.

Why turn your cows on the leaves and waste a good share of this valuable feed? Cut your plants before severe freezing weather with our EZY CABBAGE SHEARS and put them into piles about the size of a big haycock, in which shape they will keep for many weeks.

One man will easily cut from one to two acres a day. No stooping over.

Plants cut with our shears are kept whole, which is more desirable, as they handle much faster and keep longer.

These shears for cutting the plants are as far ahead of other methods as the auto is ahead of the horse for speed. They are the only tool on the market for the purpose, so far as we know. We have used them for years and recommend them very highly. They are also valuable for cutting tobacco and trimming out old raspberry canes.

Price, \$2.75; postage, 10c extra.

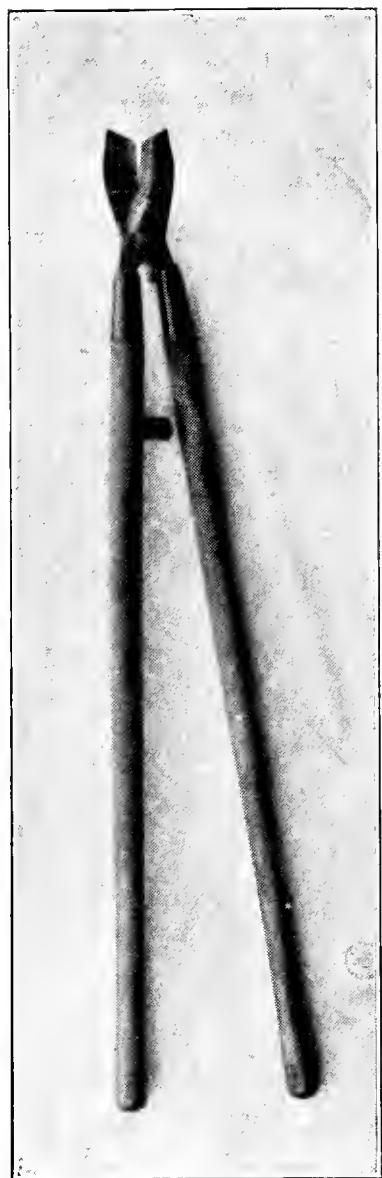
Brockport, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for 2 more pair of your EZY Cabbage Shears. I got a pair last week and they do the work so well I want two more.

Very truly yours,

V. M. B.



REED BROTHERS' IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.

Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out **all trimmed**. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised tool means the loss of a good many hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most

critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price \$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.



ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats shall a man buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, who says, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is better than 40 lbs. per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give better than 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using the original strain furnished by our State College and are keeping it free from smut and wild mustard.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm) 1 to 5 bu., 75c per bu.; over 5 bu., 60c per bu. of 32 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. These are very fine oats.

Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley, Mixed

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

Our mixture consists of about 2-3 oats and 1-3 barley. The barley used was certified seed. Of all the barleys this strain is recommended highest by our State College.

PRICE

100-lb. bags (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$2.00 F. O. B. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited. Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm.) Extra nice this year.

ALPHA BARLEY

About 80% of all barley used in New York State is the two rowed Alpha.

It is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require so much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw and will not smother out young seeding like oats. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily as is the case with cabbage ground if barley is used as a nurse crop.

YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years prior to 1931 grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others.

PRICE

\$1.00 per bu. of 48 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (No mustard on our Farm.)

ALFALFA

Stick to red clover this season. Hardy alfalfa seed is almost a failure. Not enough in most Northern sections to supply their own needs. Enough said.

ALSIKE

We have entirely discontinued using this low yielding one cutting plant since finding our **Hardy Red Clover**. Few conditions exist where Alsike will live and our clover won't.

TIMOTHY

You can buy fairly good seed at any seed store. We have nearly discontinued its use, sowing only 1 or 2 qts. per acre. It is of low feeding and soil building value and is just as detrimental in clover as weeds.

REED BROS. NORTHERN GROWN HARDY RED CLOVER

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING RED CLOVER

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggins, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggins rates seed grown in the state from which ours is obtained 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south.



This field was seeded with REED BROS. HARDY RED CLOVER in canning factory Peas during the spring of 1932. The peas were cut July 1st and then this clover came on giving this excellent cutting the last of August. It is just bound to come up and blossom.

IS NOT YOUR PRESENT PRACTICE OF SEEDING VERY COSTLY?

It is quite a general custom to use 12 to 16 quarts of grass seed per acre. We used to do it. LISTEN: If 6 quarts of red clover seed are spread evenly over one acre, each sq. ft. would have 60 seed on it. When proper field preparations have been used there is no reason why 6 quarts of clover, if hardy, should not give a good stand. (See clover growing suggestions.)

Quite a number of years ago we had over 20 acres of red clover seeding which looked excellent in the fall, but by spring it had all winter killed. Much of the red clover in this section was in the same condition except one neighbor's field on a poor hill farm. This man had moved here from a Canadian border state where they are still growing clover seed hardy enough for the North Atlantic States. He had sent back home for his supply each year, saying he knew the seed being sold to us under the disguise of Northern grown seed and low prices, would badly winter kill in the average year and die entirely when conditions were a bit adverse.

WHY ARE YOU USING SO MUCH SEED?

We fully believe like the farmers of Canada, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, it is because the seed being sold is not adapted to your use. The acreage growing seed adapted to New York and New England is very small. There are few clover seed growers who have had the same strain on their farm 10 to 40 years in sections with a climate as severe as our own.

THIS YEAR CLOVER SEED IS VERY CHEAP. START WITH A LITTLE HARDY SEED AND GROW YOUR OWN

To escape the danger of buying commercial seed, many farmers of Wisconsin and Michigan are now growing their own supply. Like our neighbor previously mentioned they have learned the value of really hardy seed. Often its scarcity makes it quite hard to get. **We believe that failing to get a stand of clover is as great a loss as though some one stole a coat of manure from your field.**

PRICE

Bu. \$9.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.50. F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Bags free. Can be sent by freight, sight draft or express C. O. D. If by freight, name your bank and if by express give location of your office.

(Note) Prices are extremely cheap and the crop of hardy alfalfa seed is almost a failure. This will make a large demand for clover. We cannot guarantee our supply to last. Remember our seed is grown in a Canadian border state, recleaned and shipped direct to us. Many growers in this section have had their own strain 30 or 40 years, and it is much farther north than the section where the general commercial supply is obtained.

CLOVER GROWING SUGGESTIONS

1. If obtainable use only hardy seed of known origin which has been grown in a section with a climate as severe as your own for at least 10 years.
2. Don't smother your young seeding by sowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bu. of grain. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. will give just as large yields and much plumper grain. Our state college have tested this thoroughly. Barley is one of the best nurse crops.
3. Test your soil and use lime if necessary. Late spring plowing is often risky.
4. Don't pasture your new seeding. A hardy strain often makes growth enough to tempt a man
5. Don't expect any clover to succeed on wet land or catch well where the supply of plant food is too low. It is well to use 300 lbs. of super phosphate when seeding.
6. Don't expect good clover by sowing a lot of timothy. Timothy seed is about $\frac{1}{2}$ as large as clover and if one uses 4 quarts per acre each square foot would have about 80 seeds on it. It being a ranker grower will effect clover like weeds in a cultivated crop.
7. It isn't the quantity of clover seed you sow but it is its HARDINESS that counts.
8. Usually the best stands of clover are obtained on land which has been well fertilized and just previously grown two cultivated crops. If potatoes have been one of the crops so much the better. Try this with either clover or alfalfa. A man here on a poor hill farm won second prize for New York State by using this method with alfalfa. He is not in the limestone alfalfa belt and only 1 ton of ground limestone was used per acre. We have tried it repeatedly with clover so we are sure it is a practice well worth following if possible.
9. A light sprinkling of manure on new seeding in the fall or early winter will greatly benefit it, if the fertility is low, especially on land that was just cropped with cabbage.

Holland Patent, N. Y., Nov. 16.

Reed Bros: The red clover seed purchased from you last spring gave a fine stand on all five farms.

Very truly yours,

W. J. T.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN

THAT WILL GROW AND LOOK AT THE PRICE!

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES (Both strains certified) CORNELL NO. 11

GOOD CERTIFIED SEED CORN is so cheap one cannot afford to chance the ordinary kind this year. In 1931 we listed these two strains but did not have room in our catalogue last year. Most of those who used this corn and many of their neighbors wrote in for more last year. In other words once you let a man use seed corn that has been cured properly and you will get his order again whether you offer it for sale or not.

YOU GET THE CORN DIRECT

This year we have made arrangements to take orders and have the corn shipped direct from the growers farm here in New York State C. O. D. to the purchaser. No one touches the corn except you and the grower.



Air Drying Seed Corn

This is the most excellent method of curing seed corn where conditions are favorable. Here on the shore of one of the finger lakes our seed corn is grown until it is fully ripe and then thoroughly air dried, as freezing weather is unknown until very late. Proper curing is the secret of good seed corn.

SILAGE CORN VARIETIES ADAPTED TO NEW YORK STATE

Our State College recommends these two varieties for silage purposes in this state. Use Cornell No. 11 for sections having an elevation of 1,000 feet or over and a growing season of 100 to 110 days. Use West Branch for elevations of less than 1,000 feet and growing conditions with 110 to 120 days.

FIRST PRIZE AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1932

Our grower took first prize with both varieties at the STATE FAIR in 1932. We have used his seed for 5 years and always had excellent stands. We believe 9 or 10 quarts per acre ample for silage the germination being 99% this year. Such seed is a money saver.

PRICE—Either Variety

1 to 10 bu. \$2.25; 10 bu. or over \$2.00, F.O.B., Levanna, N.Y. Corn can be shipped C.O.D. by express or by freight sight draft any date you wish. If by express give name of your town where express office is located and if by freight give name of your bank. Club with your neighbor and get a 10 bu. order so as to save 25c a bu. Money saved is money earned.

This seed is field selected from standing stock and all in the driers by October 12, which gives ample time to be fully cured before freezing weather.

ORDER SHEET

REED BROTHERS
CORTLAND, N. Y.

Cabbage Seed Specialists

Gentlemen:

Please forward the following:

(State on line below if
wanted by Mail, Express,
or Freight.

By _____

Please Write Plainly.

Date _____ 193____

Name _____

Street or R. D. _____

Post Office _____ State _____

Express or (if different)
Freight Office (from P. O.)

Note—Goods sent any date you wish, may go C.O.D. By Mail.
Express

If by freight name the bank on which to draw the draft. (Freight)

Reed Brothers have done their part to furnish you with the best seed it is possible to grow, but we do not in any way guarantee the resulting crop on any seeds that we send out, for this depends partly upon conditions of the soil, climate and weather, which are beyond our control, and upon proper cultivation, which is up to you. If the purchases does not accept our seeds on these terms they are to at once be returned and the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

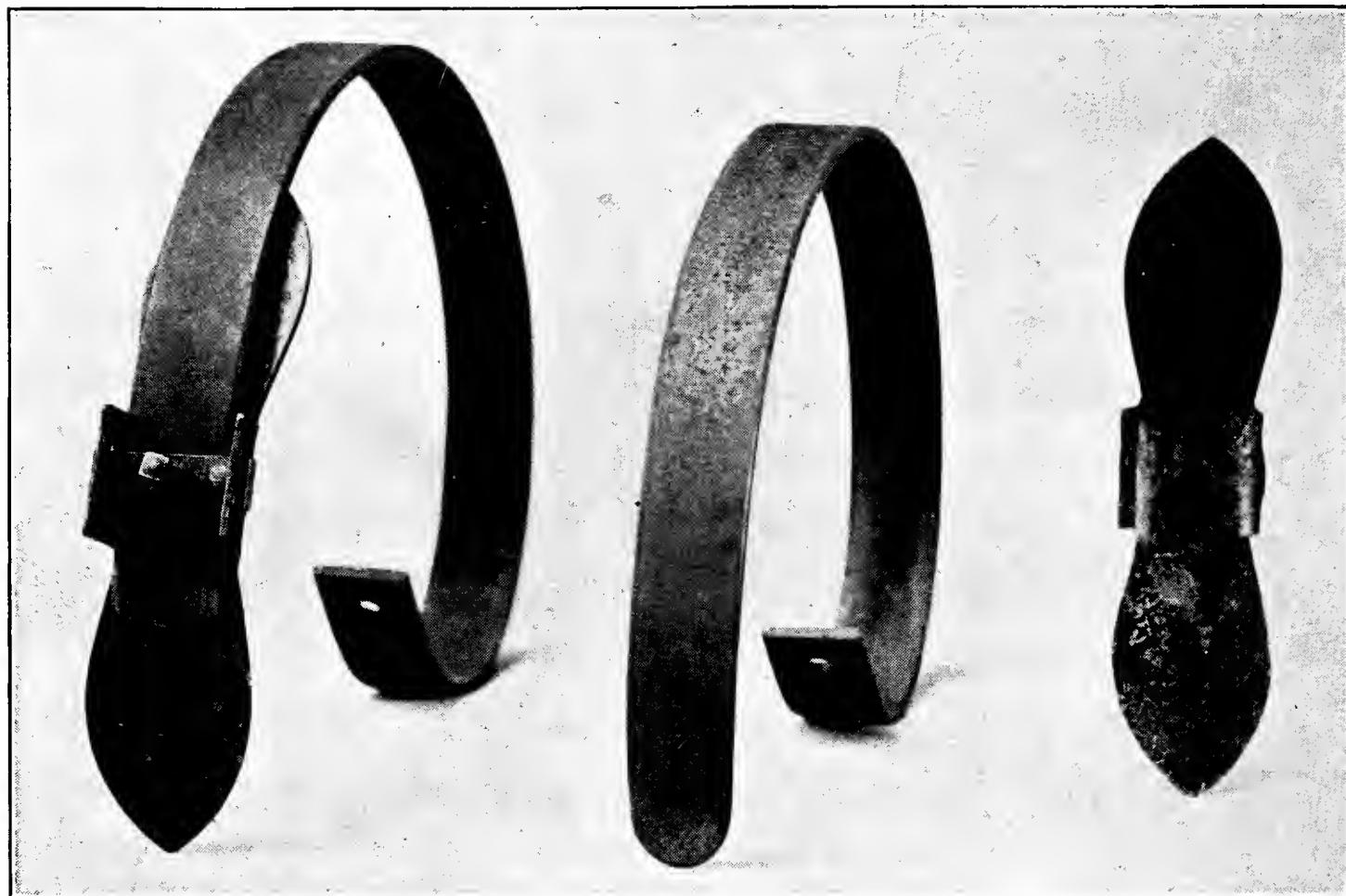
NOTE—If you have ordered 1-4 lb. or more of cabbage seed you may add FREE 1 oz. of any strain we list if you will give us the names and addresses of five men who grow cabbage. Please don't send names you have sent before.

Name _____

Address

IS YOUR HARROW IN GOOD SHAPE

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new. LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the MOST IMPORTANT tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY."** These are a third thicker than any we have previously sold.

ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.

PRICE ONLY 35c EACH

PLAN TO MAKE US A VISIT AND SEE OUR CLOVER SEEDING

1. Make us a visit and get acquainted. We would like to hear about your methods and perhaps you would like to see our seeding in the spring. There are tests very near where our seed was used against the kinds so commonly sold. We have seeding in silo corn, oats, oats and barley, barley and also canning factory peas. We have seeding put down with Basic Slag and some with lime and super phosphate.

2. In the cold climate where our seed is grown, nature has long ago killed off the weak plants. Nearly every seed will produce a plant which lives and winters. This makes it cheap to use because much less is needed to get a stand.

3. With ordinary seed which is not acclimated like ours, farmers are using nearly twice as much, and often fail then to get a stand. Why waste money this way? Grass seed is expensive.

4. Last summer many men reported good catches with our seed while common clover sown right side of it, only dried up and died. **IT IS EXTREMELY HARDY.**

5. We have never seen red clover that was so sure to cut a second crop as this strain. **IT SEEKS BOUND TO COME UP AND BLOSSOM.**

6. Often with our strain there is more clover in the second year's hay crop than most men get the first, when common poorly adapted seed is used.